S he painted the sea as it looked the day The Aphrodita aross from its apray; And it broke, as she gazed on its face the while, Into its countiess dimpled scale. "What a poky, stupid picture!" said she; "I don't believe he can paint the sea."

Then he painted a raging, toesing sea, Storming with figree and sudden shock, Wild cries, and writhing tongues of foam, A towering, mighty fatness rock. In its sides, above these leaping crests, the thronging sea-birds built their nests. "What a disagreeable daub?" said she. "Why it isn't anything like the sea."

Then he painted a stretch of hot brown sand with a big hotel on either hand,
And a handsom- pavillion for the baud—
Not a sign of the water to be seen,
Except one little streak of green.
"What a perfectly exquisite picture!" said

"It's the very image of the sea." The Century.

THE DOCTOR'S CURE.

It was an old piece of business all round, and I am the only person who

knows all about it. To be sure, you may say there was the lawyer who drew up the will, but he did not know the motive, and as for Mrs. Germond herself, she was the most mystified of all.

How I have laughed to myself to hear her, for she was quite confidential

'Why, doctor," she would say, 'I never saw old Mrs. Bryant in my life. 'I had heard or her, but never until I came to Merton.

'It is the strangest thing.' Mrs. Germond was not a native of Merton, but came there with an invalid husband and two mites of children for country air.

I, being the only physician, was soon called in to see Mr. Germond, who was slowly dying of consumption, and had been sent from some large city to try to keep the feeble spark of life aglow by country air and diet.

Mrs. Germond was a splendid musician, and had obtained the position to organist in our church from letters of introduction to some of our leading

In the same way she started a class of scholars amongst our wealthy peo-ple, and was thus able to support her family with comfort, if not very lux-

It was not long before my professional interest was as much given to Mrs. Germond as to my actual patient, and with far greater concern, because in her case recovery was possible, while with her husband we could no more than smooth his passage to the grave. She was a slender delicate looking woman, refined in manner, gentle and

pleasant, and with the most cheerful face to meet troubles I ever saw. She was not pretty, but her smile was like sunshine and her voice al-

ways sweet and soft. Yet, with all this sunny brightness sweet even temper, and gentle care for the invalid, Mrs. Germond was one of those quiet martyrs who bear the ills attendant open overwork and mental strain unflinchingly.

I vainly tried to make her save her-Her watchword was duty, and her

will overcame her weakness. Prostrate one day with the agonizing headaches of physical exhaustion, she was out the next, busy with her

But she was not the woman to let such grief overcome her manifest duty,

and motheriove came to rouse her. Once more the dreary treadmill began to wear her body, now still less fitted for its burdens, and I could only help her to temporary relief and strength, knowing that perfect rest would restore to its natural strength one of the most perfect organizations

Ah, how I longed for money in those days when I watched Mrs. Germond treading a path I knew must end in death, without the power to stop her. For her children, as for her busband, she toiled unceasingly, and while her home duties were so engrossing, she

never turned from the calls of humanity or charity. Many a dying bed, where poverty wore its darkest frown, was soothed

by her gentle presence. Many a dainty dish came from her hands to those poorer than herself.

It was impossible for me to avoid knowing all this, as the invalids of Merton had no physician but myself, but it was in vain that I urged Mrs. Germond to spare herself.

'One would think I was sick," she would say to me, "when I only have a cough that I have had for years, and sometimes neuralgia." 'Are you ever free from pain?'

Well, no, not entirely, but it is bear

And so I come to my mysterious legacy. I had many times told Mrs. Germond that if she would give up her scholars and obey me implicitly for six months she would be well.

And at last I did what we of the healing profession shrink most from doing, I told her that if she did not she must prepare to break down hope

'But see,' she pleaded, 'how often break down and yet get up again. 'I cannot give up my work and se

my children starve. What could I say? I had urged upon her the necessity of rest, placed before her the danger in which she stood, and I was powerless

to do more. It was just at this time that Mrs. Bryant, the owner of half Merton, and heiress to three fortunes—her father's mother's, and her husband's—was dangerously ill.

She was one of my patients, of course, but she had but seldom called upon my professional services, having carried her eighty years of life almost with-

out pain or disease. Her illness proved fatal from the first, but she had but little suffering, and her cheerfulness was wonderful.

Many a long talk we have had when I had finished my professional visits, and in one of these she said to me— 'Tell me of some charity for Merton to which I can leave a portion of my

'My husband's money I have left to his relatives, but I have not one living who can claim me as related to him.

I stand alone, and I have disposed
of my own property in benefits to pub-

But I should like to do some other

'You know so many of our poor peo-

'Tell me where small sums, say five hundred each, can be distributed to do most good.' With much discussion we made out

'I have still fifteen thousand for Mer

a list, and then she said-

Like an inspiration came to me the thought of the precious life that money humanely speaking, would save. The income of fifteen thousand would give Mrs. Germond a support, enable

her to devote herself to her children, to be the good angel of many a poor home, and yet to rest from the monetonous labor that was wearing out strength and depriving her of her power of usefulness.
It was a bold thing to do, and Mrs

Bryant looked rather stunned at the audacity of my proposal; but I asked her to leave the money, in one sum, to a total stranger who was not an object of charity.

But you tell me she earns a comfort-

able support,' she said.
'At the price of her life.' 'It is such a strange thing to do, to

leave so large a sum to an entire strang-'Ah,' I said, 'if it were only done

oftener. 'if the millionaires who leave im nense sums to charities to be doled out in temporary relief, would sometimes look out for a few of the hard-working individuals who are struggling beyond their strength, and give them a sum to

insure an income for life.'
It was one of my hobbles, this suffering of what may be called "genteel poverty-and I used all my eloquence Still Mrs. Bryant seemed to be unconvinced when I left her.

'It was such an odd thing to do." 'It is an odd thing to do.' I said, 'but health and strength, save a mother to two children, and I firmly believe do more good than the same money will do split up into small charities, or dis

tributed in public institutions. When old Mrs. Bryant died, I had gone to attend the funeral of my son's wife, and I was absent two weeks, a brother practitioner from Hilton, ten miles distant from Merton, taking my place.

On my return, in giving me an accoun of his visits, he made no mention of Mrs Germond, and I found that he had not been called in to see her.

I knew that she was not fond of strange faces, and concluded that she had preferred to trust to her own judgment, if suffering until my return. But one of my first calls was at the little cottage 'where I found my friend

in a state of bewildered excitement.
'Doctor,' she said, 'you have often
promised me perfect health if I would give up my scholars and obey you implicitly. Can you still promise that?' 'I think I can under Providence.'

'Issue your orders then. 'My scholars are already warned get a new teacher. 'Imagine, doctor, Mrs. Bryant has

left me fifteen thousand dollars." 'I never saw her.

'And the income is to be paid regularly from the date of her death, until the estate is settled, when the capital will be at my disposal. 'Why, you do not look half so aston-

shed as I am.' Brought thus to my senses, I put on an expression of surprise; and I think the pleasure was already visible. I lost no time in sending my patient,

for the winter, to a softer climate than

strengthened and vivorous. There is not in all Merton a more useful energetic woman than my former patient, and if Mrs. Bryant could see the many acts of gentle humanity that came from the little cottage, she might still think her legacy to a stranger was after all, only another form of distributing the money in smaller

charities. A GREAT BRIDGE.-It is not generally known that in the vicinity of Washington is the largest stone arch in the world, with a span of 220 feet, which crosses the river Dee. The structure in question is named Cabin John bridge, from the streams it spans, "Cabin John Run," which in turn was named after a hermit fisherman and trapper of the olden time, who lived in a hut near the mouth of the creek, and was only known as Cabin John. The arch is the support, of the conduit an elliptical brick structure for the passage of the water which supplies the city of Washington, and comes from the Potomac at a point several miles up the river. Cabin John bridge springs the chasm at a height of 101 feet. It is 20 feet wide, its extreme length being 420 feet. The cost was \$237,000. The spectator is at once impressed with the grace and strength of the structure, its airy lightness taking away all idea of the immense pressure upon it. Cut in the granite tablet of the west abutment is an inscription that is worthy of note. The bridge was built under the direction of the secretary of war, who, at the time, was Jefferson Davis. The arch traitor's name has been carefully chiseled.

A Massachusetts school boy being sked to give the feminine of tailor, replied, dressmaker.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1880. GENTLEMEN-Having been a sufferer for a long time from nervous pros-tration and general debility, I was ad-vised to try Hop Bitters. I have taken one bottle, and I have been rapidly getting better ever since, and I think it the best medicine I ever used. I am now gaining strength and appetite, which was all gone, and I was in des pair until I tried your Bitters. I am now well, able to go about and do my own work. Before taking it, I was completely prostrated.

MRS. MARY STUART. If He prayed Who was without sin, low much more it becometh a sinner

"Did She Die?

"No; she lingered and suffered along, "pining away all the time, for years, "the doctors doing her no good; and at "last was cured by this Hop Bitters the "papers say so much about. Indeed! "indeed! how thankful we should be "for that medicine."

Miss Mollie West, ex-Secretary Thom-pson's niece, is said to be the sweetest and brightest of little brunettes.

THE MICHIGAN CONSTITUTION.

Amendments to be Voted Upon at the Coming Election.—The Question of General Revision Also to be Consid

Although it is generally known that some amendments to the constitution of the state will come up for decision at the November election, the special import of each is not understood. The importance of the subject to all Michigan voters explains the reason we give them in extenso:

JOIN RESOLUTION to provide for submi ting the question of a general revision of the constitution of the State of Michigan to the electors thereof.

WHEREAS, Section two of article wenty of the constitution of this State provides that the question of a general revision of the constitution of this State shall be submitted to the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature, at the general election to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in each sixteenth year thereafter:

AND WHEREAS, It seems to be the duty of the legislature to provide the mode of such submission; therefore

Resolved. That the question of a geeral revision of the constitution of this State shall be submitted at the election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eightywo, and that notice of such submission be given in the same manner and at the same time as notice is now required to egiven for the election of State officers; that the inspectors of the election of the several townships and wards provide a separate ballot box to receive all votes that may be cast at such election, for or against such revision of the constitution; and that the electors voting in favor of a general revision of the constitution shall have written or printed. or partly written or partly printed on their ballots, the words "for a revision of the constitution;" and those voting against such revision shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed on their ballots the words, "against a revision of the constitution;" which votes shall be canvassed and certified, as near as may be, as the votes for governor and lieutenant-governor are required to be

canvassed. Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of State to report the result of said election to the legislature at the next session thereafter, within ten days after the commencement thereof; and in case a majority of the qualified electors voting at such election shall have decided in favor of a revision of the constitution, the legislature shall provide by law for the election of delegates to a convention, for the purpose of making such revision, and shall pre-scribe the number of delegates, and the time, place, and manner of holding such

convention. Approved March 17, 1881.

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amend-ment to section ten of the constitution of the State of Michigan, relative to the adjustment of claims against counties.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That section ten of article ten of the constitution of this State be and the same is hereby amended so as to read

their respective counties; and the sum so fixed or defined shall be subject to no appeal. But the legislature may by general statute provide for the establishment of a board of county auditors in any county; and any such board, when established according to law, shall have exclusive power to prescribe and dx the compensation for all services rendered for, and to adjust all claims against such coupty, and the sum so fixed or defined shall be subject to no appeal; Provided. That no such board shall be established in any county unless the board of such county shall so direct by vote of a majority of all the members

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amend-ment to section one, article nine, of the con-stitution of this State, relative to the salaries

of the judges of the circuit court Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That an amendment to section one, article nine of the constitution of this State be and the same is hereby proposed, to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the judges of the circuit court shall each receive an annual salary of two theusand five hundred dollars; the state treasurer shall recive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the superintendent of public instruction shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars; the commissioner of the land office shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars; the attorney general shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their office. It shall not be competent for the legislature to increase the salaries herein provided.

DAVID DAVIS' GIRL -Miss Annie Barr, whom Senator David Davis is to marry, lives at Tokay, North Carolina, with her cousin, Colonel Wharton J. Green, the democratic candidate for congress in the second district of that state. Tokay is three miles from Fayetteville and is surrounded by the largest vineyard in the souts. The date for the marriage is said to be November 5. Miss Barr is about 30 years of age and is a charming woman. She passed last winter at Washington, where the engagement was made Col. Green is a man of great wealth and Miss harr is an heiress in her own right.

Quite provoking. A lady being ask-ed how many calls she had made the the other afternoon replied, "Ob, I on ly made seven, I was unfortunate enough to find everybody at home.

Mme. Schumann is described as seem ing to be piaying with eyes, face and body as she bends over the piano, free from all temptations and tricks of the

A PROFESSIONAL CONFES-SION

The Unusual Experience of a Promin nt Man Made Public

The following article from the Demperat and Chronicle, of Rochester, N. Y., is of so striking a nature, and I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became emanates from so reliable a source, that it is herewith re-published entire. In addition to the valuable matter it contains, it will be found exceedingly interesting.

To the Editor of the Democrat and

SIR:- My motives for the publication of the most unusual statements which follow are, first, gratitude for the fact that I have been saved from a most horrible death, and, secondly, a desire to warn all who read this statement a rash statement, but I am prepared to against some of the most deceptive influences by which they have ever been surrounded. It is a fact that to-day thousands of people are within a foot pain whatever in the kidneys or their of the grave and they do not know it. To tell how I was caught away from just this position and to warn others against nearing it, are my objects in

On the first day of June 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for my death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous, any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, had weighed over 200 pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many peoole who will read this statement realize at all times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull and indefinite pains in various parts of the body and do not understand t. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite

the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had astened itself upon me first began. still I thought it was nothing; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a dull, and at times a neuralgic, pain in my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid but little attention to it. However, my stomach was out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet I had no idea, even as a physician, that these things meant anything serious or that a monstrous disease was becoming fixed upon me. Candidly, I thought I was suffering from Malaria and so doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids was passing-also that there were large quantities one day and very little and a sediment settled in the bottom. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomto them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand.

There is a terrible future for all when he had died she lay for days entirely passive, all energy gone for the time; her heart crushed with grief, her frame for once without the ruling power to rouse it to action.

SECTION 10.—The board of supervisation of super visited all the prominent mineral springs in America, and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another, nervous prostration; another, malaria; another, dyspersia; another, beart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of all of which I really had. In this way several years passed during all of which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders—the little twigs of pain had grown to oaks of agony. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a torture to myself and friends. I could retain no food upon my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrolable, In my agony I frequently fell upon the floor, convulsively clutched the carpet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the death premonitory hiccoughs constantly. My urine was filled with tube casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys in its last

stages. While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, rector of St. Paul's church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation he mentioned a remedy of which I had heard much but had never used. Dr. Foote detailed to me many remarkable cures which had come under his observation, by means of this remedy and urged me to try it. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I cherished the prejudice both natural and common with all regular practitioners, and derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being the least beneficial. So solicitous, however was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice and try the remedy he so highly recommended. I began its use on the 1st day of June and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for me in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensa tion departed and I was able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better as also did my wife and friends.

My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced
less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity. I also determined

that I would give Corinthian lectures in Academy of Music of this city, stating My imprevement was constant from that time and in less than three months entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Curs, the remedy which I used. Since my recovery I have thoroughly

re-investigated the subject of kidney

difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe that more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other known complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate of "Heart Disease," plexy,""Paralysis,""Spinal Complaint,"
"Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," "and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence by the commonest symptoms, and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common, and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, nd yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, and as such is usually supposed to be heart disease. As one who has suffered. and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of Kidney difficulty. Certain agony and possible death will be the

sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances. I am aware that such an unqualified tatement as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire band as a practitioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible ani mosity of the medical profession, and stonish all with whom I am acquainted. but I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be sufferers such as I was, is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

A wealthy but illiterate man, wh was advised by his architect to build iis suburban residence in the Tudor style, replied, "I don't want two doors One doors will do for me. My family is small and there'll be the less to lock

Consumption Cured. Nervous Compinints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has feit it his duty to make it known to cases, has left in subject to the motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Fower's Block, Bothester, N. Y.

Happy is the man that findeth wis dom and the man that getteth understanding.

Love Your Neighbor.

When your friend or neighbor is laboring under bodily affiction, indigestion, billiousness, constitution, caused by impurity of black, or disorders of the kidneys or fiver, don't fail to recommend Europeak Blood Pitters, a sure and safe remeay. Price \$1.00 Gratitude should mark an our conduct, for we are surrounded by the marches of elod. OILED UP.

Wheezing, coughing, sniffing, choking, scalded, limping, rheumatic betage who oit up to some benefit. They cheerfully testify there is no equal to fhomas' Eclectric Oil as a household remedy. Jabesh Snow Gunning Cove, N. S., write

that he was completely prostrated with Asth-ma, and was cured with one bottle of Thoma's Edectric Ob. Mrs. O. M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., states she upset a kettle of boiling water and was badly scalded. She applied Thomas' Belectric Oil, and found immediate relief.

M. A. St. Mars, St. Boniface, Maultobo, says be was curse of a bad cold in one day by Thomas Eclectric Oil. He considers it a pub-

Thomas Robertson, Buffalo, N. Y., states he was cured of Rheumatism of two years standing by the use of Thomas Eclectric Oil. Dr. A. S. Russell, Marion, N. Y., states that he considers Thomas' Edectric Oil the best remedy known for Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all

Mrs. Daniel Mann. 521 7th street, Boffalo, N. Y., states Thomas' Exlectric Oil cured her baby of a severe attack of croup with two doses. Sie has frequently used it for older children, with best results.

C. C. Jacobs, employee of U. S. Express Co. Buffalo, N. Y., was cured of a severe case of Piles, of long standing, by Thomas' Eclectric

Sold be all Druggists. Farrand, Williams o., wholesale agents, Detroit, Mich.

Envy is a vice, which keeps no hol day, but is always on the wheel and working its own disquiet. HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.

Is the BEST SALVE for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chil; blains, corns, and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckies and plupies. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED

BITTERS DURNO'S CATABLE SNUFF cures all af-fections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the

LOST A TRAIN .- "Is this my train?" asked a traveler at the Grand Central depot of a lounger. "I don't know," in full the symptoms and almost hopelessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved.

was the reply. "I see it's got the name lous Temperament—to give your torpid lessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved.

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Was the reply. "I see it's got the name lous Temperament—to give your torpid lessness of my disease and the remarkable means by which I have been saved. you lost a train anywhere"

Vast merit is inherent in St. Jacob Oil, and we heartly recommend it to our readers.—Chi ago (Ill.) Western Catholic.

Recollect that trifles make perfection, nd that perfection is no trifle.

The New York Evening Telegram ays: Tony Pastor was cured of rheumatic pains by St. Jacobs Oil. He praises its efficacy.

Flattery is like your shadow; it makes you neither larger nor smaller.

CANCERS AND OTHER TUMORS re treated with unusual success by World's Disponency Medical Association, Boff le, N Y Send stamp for namphiet. If we are usually struck by rarities, why are

FITS, FITS, FITS, uccessfully treated by Worle's Dispense dedical Association. Address, with stamp formphlet, Buff to, N Y.

Everywhere in life the true question is, what we gain but what we do.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES. On the at pearance of the first symutoms—se general activity, loss of appetre, parior, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and rough—prompt mesures for rail-i should be taken. Consumption is serrotuona decesse of the lungs;—therefore the great anti-cro-ults, or blood-partific and streagth-surface. igia, or blood-purifier and stressth restorer.— Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Su perior to Cod fiver on as a nutritive, and un surpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggies the work over. For Dr. Pierce's pamphiet on Consumption, see d two sample to World's Dispensa By Medical Ass Ciation, Buffaio, N. Y.

To be honose, as this world goes, is to be or man picked out of ten thousand. Badly Bitten. Peter Ki-ffer,c.r.Cainton and Beanett Streets, Buffalo, was budly hitter by a norse, and ap-plied THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL, which immedi-

ately reflexed the pain, and in four days the wound was healed, The reproaches of enemies should quicken

se to duty, and not keep us from it. Mr. J. Marsh, Bank of Toronto, Ont., writes: MI. 3. a real Bank of forming one, writes: "Bilinneness and dyspeps a seem to have grown up with me; having been a sufferer for years. I have tried many remedies, but with no hasting result until I used your Bosnock Rhood PITTERS. They have been truly a blessing to me, and I cannot speak too highly of them." Proce \$1.00.

B'est is he whose heart is the home of real deat, and their great thoughts.



RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frostes Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacobs Or as a sufe, sure, stanged and cheap Externs Remedy A trial entails but the comparative with pain can have cheap and every one suffering the pain can have cheap and positive proof of it

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to it, that Zopesa is used in your family for Dyspepsia and Biliousness. It is guaranteed to remove them. IT STIRS-The dormant energies by

A Fair Exchange.

Dyspepsia, or agree to break up a Bil-ious Temperament—to give your torpid

health and spirits, all for 75c? A sin-

gle bottle of ZOPESA will do this. A

lew doses surprise those who try Zope-

a. For Biliousness and Dyspepsia in

heir many forms Zopesa is a Panacea, and is warranted to cure them. It acts

IT'S EVERY ONE'S DUTY-To im

prove the opportunities presented for

health, cheerfulness, and comfort. See

speedily and pleasantly.

Will you exchange a chronic case of

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